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6. VALLÉE D'OBERMANN

FRANZ LISZT

Lento assai

espressivo

5

sotto voce

p

10

riten.

15

cresc.

20

rinforz.

ritard.

*) „Anfang vom Basse sehr stark und sehr accentuirt.“ –
(Liszts Anweisung laut der Aufzeichnung von Göllerich.)

*) „Anfang vom Basse sehr stark und sehr accentuirt.“
—Liszt's own instructions, according to Göllerich's
notes.

Più lento

Measures 26-31. The tempo is marked "Più lento". The music is in G major, 4/4 time. Measure 26 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in measure 27, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

32

Tempo I

Measures 32-36. The tempo changes to "Tempo I". The right hand plays a series of chords, some with trills, while the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes.

37

Measures 37-41. The tempo remains "Tempo I". The musical texture continues with chords in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

espressivo

42

Measures 42-45. The tempo is still "Tempo I", but the expression is marked "espressivo". Measure 42 begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a more melodic and expressive line, while the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

46

rall.

Measures 46-50. The tempo is marked "rall." (rallentando). Measure 46 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs. The left hand plays chords. The piece concludes in measure 50 with a "smorz." (morendo) instruction.

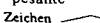
51 *a tempo*
dolcissimo
sempre dolciss.

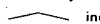
56 *poco ritard. - Più lento*
p

61 *ritard.*

66 *a tempo*
dolente

71
pesante
lunga pausa
una corda

*) Das Zeichen  bedeutet gleichsam thematische Hervorhebung der betreffenden Notengruppe.

*) The sign  indicates what amounts to an emphasis on the thematic nature of the group of notes concerned.

Un poco più di moto ma sempre lento

75 *pp dolcissimo*

79

83 *dolcissimo*
tre corde

87

91 *smorzando* *espr.*

95

95

100

100

105

più appassionato
cresc.

105

110

110

115

quasi cadenza

ritard. -

115

119 Recitativo

pp trem.

f

121

6 3

f

123

cresc. molto

5

p

125

cresc.

127 Più mosso

ff appassionato

f agitato molto

*) Der Wertzuwachs von zwei Vierteln in der kadenzartig erweiterten Stimme der rechten Hand ist in der linken Hand durch die Fermate ausgeglichen; das Tremolo ist demnach bis zum Ende des Taktes fortzusetzen.

*) The longer value of the right hand, increased cadenza-fashion to the extent of two crotchets, is balanced in the left hand by the fermata: the tremolo should thus be played to the end of the bar.

129 *appassionato* *ff*

131 *ff*

133 *rinforz.* *precipitato*

135 *rinforz.* *precipitato* *ff*

137 *stringendo* *ff*

*) Den Wertzuwachs in der linken Hand gleicht um ein Achtel in der Stimme der rechten die Fermate aus.

*) The bar is lengthened by one quaver. The greater value of the left hand is balanced in the right hand by the fermata.

139 *Presto*
8
ff *tempestuoso*

142 8
sf

145 8
sf

148 8
tremolando
fff *quasi cadenza*

149 *in tempo*
8
sempre ff

151 8

153 8

155 8

159 *Lento*

166 *p* *quasi cadenza* *ritenuto*

170 *Lento*

dolce

una corda

172

174

dolce

tre corde

176

*) Die irreguläre und vereinfachende Schreibweise Liszts wurde hier nicht geändert, da die genaue Triolennotierung des zweiten Viertels in der Oberstimme der rechten Hand das Notenbild überflüssig komplizieren würde (vgl. auch die Takte 173, 174, 176, 183, 189, 193). Das Sechzehntel wird samt dem Sechzehntel der unteren Stimme genau im Sinne der räumlichen Anordnung des Notenbildes gespielt.

*) Liszt's unusual, simplified notation has not been altered—precise triplet distribution of the second crotchet of the upper part in the right hand would lead to unnecessary complications (see also bars 173, 174, 176, 183, 189 and 193). The semiquaver is to be played with the last semiquaver in the lower part, precisely in accordance with the spatial organisation of the printed music.

178

smorzando

Ossia

180

dolce armonioso

182

espr.

8

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a melody of eighth notes, with groups of three notes beamed together and marked with a '3' below them. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains a bass line with eighth notes and rests, also with groups of three notes beamed together and marked with a '3' below them. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

[illegible][illegible]

sempre animando sin' al fine

190

cresc.

rinforz.

191

192

f

193

194

rinforz.

195

196

ff

197

198

199

200

ff

rinforz.

202

rinforz.

204

ff

206

*) Beim 6. und 7. Achtel wurde die irreguläre Schreibweise Liszts beibehalten. Der Punkt verlängert die Achtelnote sowohl hier als auch in Takten 201 und 202 nur um ein Triolen-Sechzehntel.

*) At the 6th and 7th quavers Liszt's own unusual notation has been retained. Here and in bars 201 and 202 the dot lengthens the quaver only by one triplet semiquaver.

208 *fff*

8

ff

1 2 1 7

210

ff

1 1 1 1 7

212

ff

1 1 1 1 7

214 *riten.*

8

ff

1 1 1 1 7